Chapter 3

Environmental Restoration Program Funding Levels and Status

This section provides Environmental Restoration Program statistics and a picture of the cleanup program. Graphic displays show funding trends and site demographics.

"Our goal is to achieve environmentally protective site close-outs at least cost."

> The Honorable Robert B. Pirie Jr. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Installations and Environment

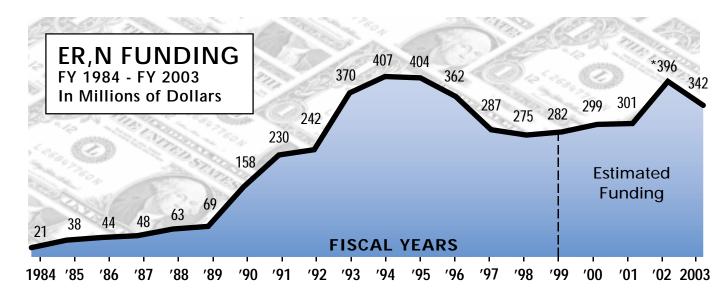


The Department of Defense

In Fiscal Year 97, the Department of the Navy spent 62% of funding on actual cleanups.

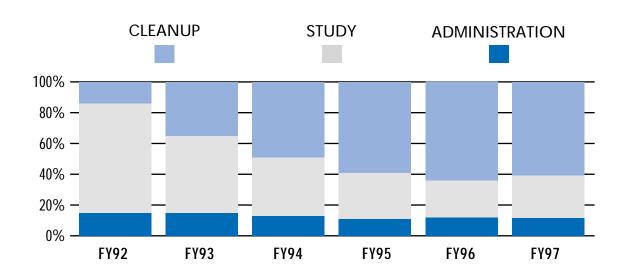
(DOD) Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) was devolved by Congress to the individual services in FY97 creating the Environmental Restoration, Navy (ER,N) account. The Navy is taking advantage of the benefits devolvement provides in terms of improved planning and budgeting and increased accountability. Department of the Navy's (DON) program goals and priorities are based principally on a risk management or risk-plus approach, which considers the relative risk site evaluation framework, along with other risk management factors such as reuse for BRAC properties, legal requirements, economic considerations, and stakeholder concerns. DON endorses a stable funding approach to completion of the environmental restoration program.

Since 1984, over \$2 billion in ER,N account (formerly DERA) funding has been spent identifying, assessing and cleaning up past hazardous waste disposal sites at Navy and Marine Corps installations.



*Beginning in FY02 all outstanding BRAC cleanup requirements will be funded through ER,N

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

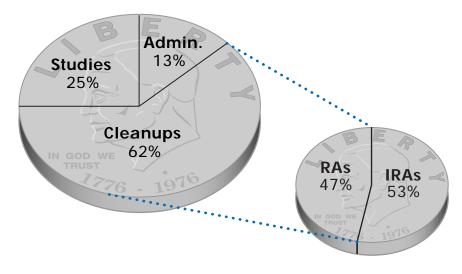


NAVY CLEANUP: How ER,N Funds Were Spent

During the program's early years, the DON spent most of the environmental restoration funding on studies to locate sites and characterize the nature and extent of contamination. Over the last five years, increasing emphasis has been placed on accomplishing cleanups. From FY92 through FY96, DON has made steady progress in meeting this goal. During FY92, the share of funding attributed to cleanups was 14%. By FY97, it jumped to 62%. The DON goal for FY98 and beyond is to maintain the 60% expenditure of ER,N funding on cleanups.

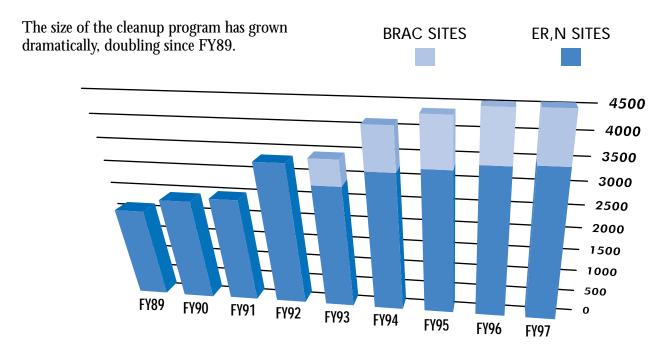
FY97 ER, N Execution

A closer look at FY97 ER,N execution shows the split between studies, cleanups and program administration costs. The cleanup portion of the program is 62% in FY97. Of the ER,N funds spent on cleanups, 47% represent final Remedial Actions (RAs). Over the past few years increased use of IRAs and removal actions helped protect human health and the environment, accomplish cleanups sooner and reduce study costs.



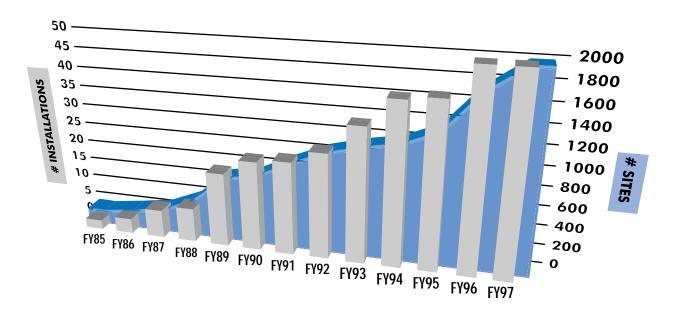


Environmental Restoration Site Growth



Growth at NPL Installations

Currently, there are 46 listings, covering 49 installations with 1,822 sites on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List (NPL). By comparison, in FY90, only 23 DON installations with 709 sites were on the NPL. Growth in the number of NPL installations is expected to stabilize at 2-3 installations per year over the next five years. Of the 49 NPL installations, 34 have a signed Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA).



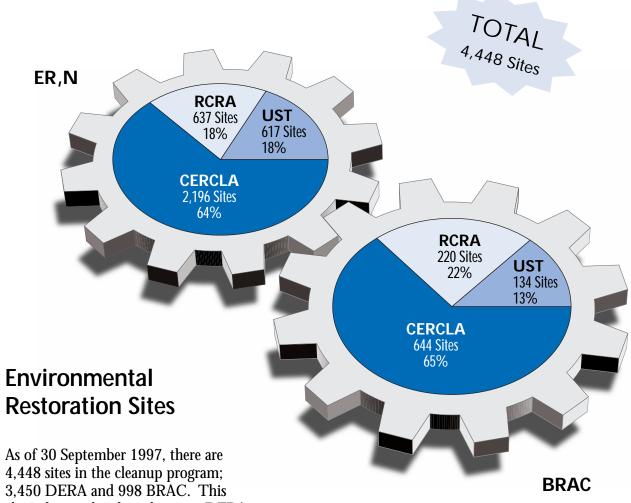


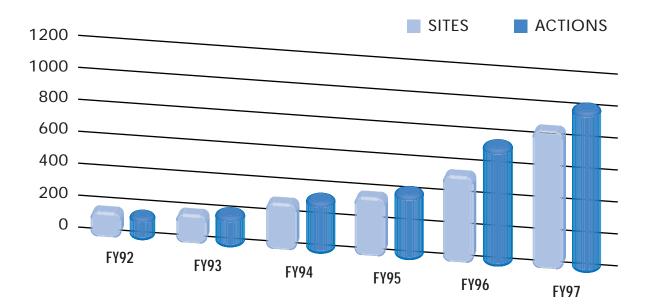
chart shows a breakout between DERA and BRAC funded sites by each of the three regulatory regimes that govern cleanups; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Underground Storage Tank (UST)

component of RCRA.

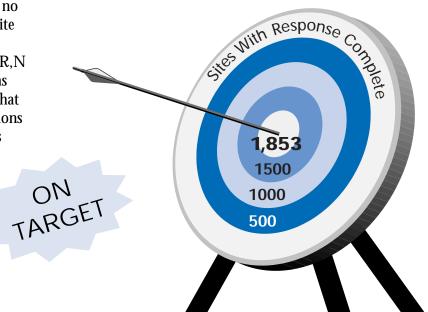
Completed Actions

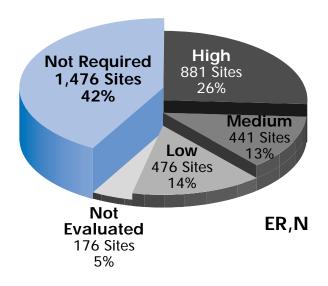
Site cleanup is comprised of two components: Remedial Actions (RAs) and Interim Remedial Actions (IRAs). Interim remedial actions are quick response cleanups that can be taken at anytime during the cleanup process to stabilize a site or remove the source of contamination. Most interim remedial actions occur while a site is still in the study phase. Frequently, early cleanup actions resulting from IRAs become final remedial solutions once further confirmation study is conducted.

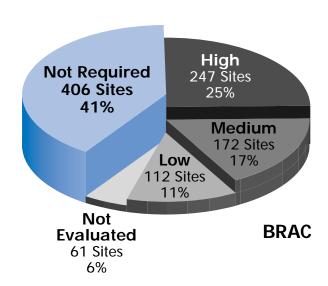
DON's focus on increased use of IRAs is shown here. By FY97, DON had completed 1,009 interim actions at 829 sites. Of the completed IRAs, there were 287 actions at 250 BRAC sites and 722 actions at 579 ER,N sites.



Remedial actions represent final cleanup solutions to site contamination. Once an RA is completed, no further restoration activity at a site is planned. Responses are now complete at 1,853 BRAC and ER,N sites as a result of cleanup actions being taken or through studies that indicate no further remedial actions are required. DON is well on its way to meeting our program goal of finishing restoration work at all of our contaminated sites by the end of 2014.







Relative Risk Site Evaluations

During FY97 DON continued to rank ER,N and BRAC sites using the DOD Relative Risk Site Evaluation Model. The results are shown here. Sites without sufficient data to run the model were categorized as "not evaluated". Sites that are response complete or that have a final remedial solution in place and operating are shown as not requiring a relative risk ranking.

ER, N 187 Installations 3,450 Sites

BRAC

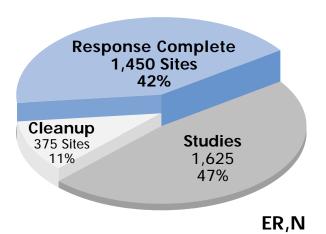
53 Installations

998 Sites

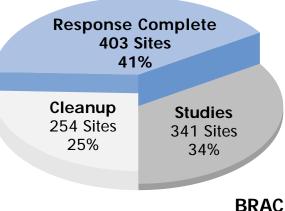
Site Status by Phase Category

Sites are divided into three phase categories: studies, cleanup and response complete.

The DON has an aggressive program to cleanup past hazardous waste disposal sites at both active and BRAC installations. During the next five years, DON expects a marked improvement in the number of sites achieving response complete status.



3-6



As of 30 September 1997

The DON emphasizes completing cleanups at entire installations. This emphasis reduces administrative and overhead costs associated with maintaining an active program at installations where only a few sites require response actions. To date, all cleanup response actions have been completed at 41 installations; 33 are active installations and eight are BRAC installations.

